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turers to put up a trust fund for him, to pay damages in advance to a trustee, and have opened our courts to him against our own citizens.

Although opposed by the Patent Law Association, and stricken out in the Senate, the law was restored in conference. The ways of the Beast are past finding out. If we had commandeered German patents, as we have German ships, and as Germany has (in effect) commandeered our patents; or if we had let the old law stand, leaving the German to establish his rights, if any, after the war, justice would have been served; but now we may yet see the spectacle of a United States court asked to grant an injunction against the maker or user of some of our airplanes or other engines of war, in favor of a German patent owner. And the court would evidently have to grant it, unless the maker or user took out a license or deposited a trust fund against a day of trial and settlement.

I do not advocate "stealing" patents owned by Germans; but surely we should not have permitted ourselves to grant them or their agents a right heretofore unknown in the law, and put it in their power to tie up our manufacturers in litigation based on some real or doubtful charge of infringement. Our courts should be closed to them, absolutely, until after the war, as has always been the case, in all countries, since laws were established.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE E. TEW.

JEWISH PATRIOTISM

SIR,—For many years I have been a reader of the great REVIEW, and am always keenly anxious for the next number. The December number is exceedingly interesting. Your resumé of war conditions serves two purposes: to tell the truth and to arouse the American people to the gravity of the situation. Ever since the war commenced, although optimistic all my life, and now in my eighty-second year, I have had but one feeling in regard to the outcome—that it would take at least five, if not ten years, unless a miracle took place, to win the war, and that the burden of it would finally fall upon the United States; that fifty billions, if not seventy-five of our money, would be needed, and five million of troops, provided we could get men across. The Germans are not superhuman, but they have had forty-five years of preparation, with the most wonderful military machinery, but even that would have counted for naught had it not been, and was it not, for the fact that the Allies have blundered from the start up to this moment, and the United States seems to be a good second. Instead of declaring war at once against the Central Powers, we are nibbling, and now have simply declared war against Austria, leaving the spies of Turkey and Bulgaria to roam at large. What other possible reason can there be, outside of fearing a massacre of missionaries, is to me a mystery—but were it not better that a thousand or even ten thousand missionaries, Jews, and Christians should be sacrificed to the moloch of hate, than to incur the danger of sacrificing a million of people, who in consequence of the non-declaration of war may be slaughtered?

But this letter was not written on a subject that must be stale to you, but simply to say that I have read the article entitled "I am a Jew." It is a curious coincidence that this article should appear in

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. In 1891, in the December number, there appeared a scurrilous letter from a person named Rogers, who assailed the patriotism of the Jews in the United States, claiming that none of them participated in the Civil War. I took up the challenge, and after three years' hard work, issued the book entitled *The American Jew, as Soldier, Patriot and Citizen*, a six hundred-page book wherein I conclusively showed that American citizens of Jewish faith had, from the earliest days of the Republic up to that date, and of course since, done their duty, and to a large extent, compared to their number, have done more than those of any other faith in the country.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIMON WOLF.

A QUESTION FOR SECRETARY BAKER

SIR,—On the 5th of this month appeared in our local daily a communication purporting to be from Washington, D. C., which stated that it cost this Government 14.3 times as much to maintain a soldier as it does the Imperial German Government. After meditating about the matter, I telephoned the Editor, who informed me that the facts were obtained from the Bureau of Information at Washington.

If Germany, shut in as she is from the commerce of the world, can maintain 14.3 soldiers at their present standard of efficiency for what it costs us to maintain one, it occurs to me that this means either retrenchment, bankruptcy, or defeat—perhaps all three; for German success in this war means our bankruptcy, and bankruptcy means enforced retrenchment.

With but eight per cent of the money appropriated for our army expended for purposes requisite to health, comfort and efficiency, and ninety-two per cent for purposes bearing no relation thereto; and with the continuation of our present liberal pension system, bankruptcy seems to me inevitable should the war be prolonged.

This matter, Mr. Editor, seems to me of such prime import that I trust you will pardon me for asking that you give it your attention in one of those pungent editorials which I have found so pregnant with the essentials of forcible English, viz.: smoothness of construction, clarity of expression and accuracy of conclusion.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

L. J. COPPAGE.

COLONEL WHITE HOUSE AGAIN

SIR,—Nothing has given me greater satisfaction and pleasure for a long time than your editorial in the December number of THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Nothing have I resented more than that my country should be represented—if one may misuse the word—by the man who is but a voice and “nothing else,” unelected, appointed to no recognized function, and responsible to the country in no way. You have voiced my thoughts so that the whole country may hear, if it will only listen, and I thank you sincerely. In slight measure of appreciation I am sending you by separate cover something I have written on war subjects, a small book